EXHIBIT 18

This document describes the suggested cli changes to accommodate IPv6.

Currently the following features are supported:
 o ICMPv6, Neighbor Discovery
 o Transport over: Ethernet, PPP, cisco HDLC, FDDI, Frame Relay, ATM
 o Transition mechanisms: configured tunneling, automatic tunneling,
             6to4 and 6over4.
 o DNS, - only AAAA records.
 o ping, trace, telnet
 o file copying commands (tftp/ftp), net booting over tftp
 o BGP4+, RIPng
 o simple access-lists, prefix-lists, route-maps.

Target IOS version: 12.1(5)T

Global configuration commands:
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ipv6 access-list <name> permit [<prefix> [*]| any] {<prefix> [*]|any}
ipv6 access-list <name> deny [<prefix> [*]| any] {<prefix> [*]| any}
no ipv6 access-list <name>
    IPv6 access lists are identified by user selected names. Access lists
    are defined by a list of "permit" and "deny" statements. These
    statements each specify two search keys, a first order key which
    is mandatory and entered in last and an optional second order (which
    defaults to 'any' if omitted).

    Each key specifies a prefix or class or prefixes to match, depending
    on the '*' flag. Wild-card keys will match any prefix as or more
    significant than the key that matches the leading portion of the
    key prefix. The keyword 'any' is equivalent to '0::0/0 *'.

[no] ipv6 hop-limit <value>
    Configure the system to use <value> as the IPv6 Hop Limit value
    used in Router Advertisements and in all IPv6 packets generated within
    the system. The default value is 64.

[no] ipv6 icmp error-interval <milliseconds>
    Rate limits the number of error ICMPv6 messages sent.
    Default is: maximum one every 500ms.

[no] ipv6 prefix-list sequence-number
[no] ipv6 prefix-list <name> description <text>
[no] ipv6 prefix-list <name> [seq <seq-value>] permit|deny <ipv6prefix>
            {[ge <min-value>] [le <max-value>]}
no ipv6 prefix-list <name>
    Mimics the 'ip prefix-list' commands.

[no] ipv6 route <prefix> {<next-hop> | <interface>} [<distance>]
    Configures a static IPv6 prefix route. <prefix> could also be a host name
    when configuring static host routes. <next-hop> is the host name or
    IPv6 address of the next-hop to reach the destination prefix. The
    next-hop address need not be directly connected. Recursion is done to
    find the real physical next-hop. When <next-hop> is not used,
    <interface> can be used to direct static routes out point-to-point
    interfaces like serial links or tunnels. The default value for
    <distance> is 1 which gives static routes precedence over any other

type of route with the exception to Connected routes.

[no] ipv6 router {<protocol>} [<protocol specific>]
    Enable an IPv6 routing process. (Does not apply for
    IPv6 BGP configuration, which is under 'router bgp'.)

[no] ipv6 unicast-routing
    Enables forwarding of IPv6 unicast datagrams. The default setting
    is disabled.

Modified commands:

[no] ip host <name> [<port>] <ipv6addr>|<ipv4addr> [<ipv6addr>|<ipv4addr> ...]
    Configures a static domain name for the specified address. Up to
    four addresses are allowed per domain name.

[no] ip name-server <ipv6addr|ipv4addr> [<ipv6addr|ipv4addr> ...]
    This command now accepts any combination of IPv4 or IPv6
    addresses, up to a total of six. DNS queries will be sent
    using the IP layer implied by the name-server server, that is,
    if you specify an IPv6 address, the DNS request will use IP
    version 6 datagrams.

[no] dialer-list <no> protocol ipv6 {permit | deny | list <acl-name>}
    Added support for IPv6 acls.

[no] logging {<hostname|ipv6addr|ipv4addr>}
[no] tacacs-server host {<hostname|ipv6addr|ipv4addr>}
[no] radius-server host {<hostname|ipv6addr|ipv4addr>}
    Added support for IPv6 addresses and host names.

Interface configuration commands:

[no] ipv6 address <ipv6addr>[/<prefix-length>] [link-local]
    Configures an IPv6 address (and enables IPv6) on the interface. When
    the keyword "link-local" is specified, the link-local unicast address
    will override the one selected by the system, which is the IEEE address
    for the interface. When <ipv6addr> is specified, it must be in
    the form documented in RFC2373 where the address is specified in
    hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons. Optionally, a double
    colon may be used when consecutive 16-bit values are denoted as zero.
    In addition, optionally the last 4 bytes may be specified in IPv4
    dotted decimal. You can configure multiple IPv6 addresses per
    interface but only one link-local address. To delete all addresses,
    use the no form without any parameters.

[no] ipv6 address <ipv6prefix>/<prefix-length> eui-64
    Configures an IPv6 address (and enables IPv6) on the interface
    using a EUI-64 style "Interface ID" in the low order 64 bits.
    (If the <prefix-length> specified is greater than 64, the
    prefix bits will have precedence over the Interface ID.)

[no] ipv6 enable
    Enables IPv6 on an interface with no address configured. Default

value is disabled. Will auto-configure an IPv6 link-local unicast
address on the interface as part of enabling the interface.
The "no ipv6 enable" command will not disable IPv6 on an interface
if there are explicitly configured addresses on the interface.

[no] ipv6 mtu <bytes>
    Configures the Maximum Transmission Unit for IPv6 datagrams on an
    interface. The default value is the link MTU. If a non-default value
    is configured, an MTU option will be included in Router
    Advertisements.

[no] ipv6 nd ns-interval <milliseconds>
    Configures the interval between IPv6 Neighbor Solicit transmissions.
    This value will be included in all IPv6 Router Advertisements sent
    out this interface. Very short time intervals are not recommended
    in normal IPv6 operation. By default, the value 0 (unspecified)
    is advertised in Router Advertisements and the value 1000 is
    used for the router's own Neighbor Discovery activity. When a
    non-default value is configured, it will be both advertised and
    used by the router itself.

[no] ipv6 nd ra-interval <seconds>
    Configures the interval between IPv6 Router Advertisement
    transmissions sent out this interface. The value for this should be
    less than or equal to the IPv6 Router Lifetime if this is a
    default router. The default is 200 seconds. To prevent
    synchronization with other IPv6 nodes the actual value used may
    be randomly adjusted to within +/- 20% of the specified value.

[no] ipv6 nd ra-lifetime <seconds>
    Configures the lifetime of a Router Advertisement. This value will
    be included in all IPv6 Router Advertisements sent out this interface.
    If the router is NOT a default router, this will have value 0.
    If the router is a default router, this value will be non-zero and
    should not be less than the minimum Router Advertisement interval.
    The default value is 1800 seconds.

[no] ipv6 nd reachable-time <milliseconds>
    Configures the time that a remote node is assumed reachable after
    some reachability confirmation event has occurred. The value for this
    is included in all IPv6 Router Advertisements sent out this interface.
    This is used to help detect dead neighbors. Shorter values discover
    dead neighbors more quickly at the expense of more bandwidth consumed
    and more processing costs in all IPv6 systems. Very short time
    intervals are not recommended in normal IPv6 operation.
    By default, the value 0 (unspecified) is advertised in Router
    Advertisements and the value 1,800,000 (30 minutes) is used
    for the router's own Neighbor Discovery activity. When a non-default
    value is configured, it will be both advertised and used by the
    router itself.

[no] ipv6 nd suppress-ra
    Control transmission of IPv6 Router Advertisements on the interface.
    The default is to send Router Advertisements (RA's) on Ethernet,
    FDDI, or Token Ring interfaces if ipv6 unicast-routing is enabled.
    Use the command "ipv6 nd suppress-ra" to turn off RA's on LAN

interfaces. On other types of interfaces, the default is to never
send an RA. Use the command "no ipv6 nd suppress-ra" to send RA's
on interfaces such as serial or tunnel interfaces.

[no] ipv6 nd prefix-advertisement <routing-prefix>/<length> <valid-lifetime>
                    <preferred-lifetime> [onlink | autoconfig]
    Explicitly configure which IPv6 routing prefixes are advertised
    in an Router Advertisement. If this command is not used,
    then the router will advertise all prefixes configured on
    the interface originating the Router Advertisements.

[no] ipv6 nd managed-config-flag
    Defaults is OFF. When OFF, Router Advertisements sent out
    this interface have the "Managed Address Configuration Flag"
    turned off.   Hosts are thus permitted to use IPv6 stateless
    auto configuration to create global unicast addresses for
    themselves.

[no] ipv6 nd other-config-flag
    This defaults to OFF. When OFF, Router Advertisements
    sent out this interface have the "Other Stateful Configuration
    Flag" turned off meaning that hosts should not use DHCP to
    perform configuration of "other" (meaning non-address) parameters.

[no] ipv6 traffic-filter <acl-name> {in | out}
    Filter incoming (outgoing) traffic according to the specified
    access list.

[no] ipv6 unnumbered <interface>
    Configures an interface to enable IPv6 without requiring a global
    address. <interface> is an interface that does have a global address
    configured using the "ipv6 address" command. This command is
    used to reduce address administration for a network administrator.
    Any packets that are originated over an unnumbered interface will
    use the first configured global address, of the numbered interface it
    points to, as the source address in the IPv6 header.
    This command can only be used on point to point interfaces.

Tunnel interfaces:

[no] tunnel mode ipv6ip
    Configures a static tunnel interface to encapsulate IPv6 packets
    in IPv4. This interface can be used like any other interface (static
    routes can point to it or a dynamic routing protocol can run over
    it). This is "configured tunneling" according to RFC 1933.

[no] tunnel mode ipv6ip auto-tunnel
    Configures IPv6 in IPv4 automatic tunneling. Automatic
    tunneling is performed when a destination address is an IPv6
    packet containing an IPv4 compatible address as specified in RFC2373.

[no] tunnel mode ipv6ip 6to4
    This implements the 6to4 transition mechanism as defined in
    draft-ietf-ngtrans-6to4-03.txt. The tunnel source command must
    point to an interface with an IPv4 address configured. This

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            IPv4 address will be used as the NLA in the 6to4 prefix.

      [no] tunnel mode ipv6ip 6over4
            This implements the 6over4 transition mechanism as defined in
            RFC2529. The tunnel source command has to point to the
            interface attached to the IPv4 multicast domain.
            239.192/16 is used as the default IPv4 multicast block.
            Currently this can not be overridden. Neighbor Discovery
            is automatically enabled on this interface.


      ATM interface commands:
      [no] ipv6 <address> atm-vc <vcd>

        Here is an example configuration:
            int atm1/0
              atm pvc 1 <VPI> <VCI> aal5snap
              map-group foo

              map-list foo
                ipv6 5F00:6D00::5 atm-vc 1


      Rip interface commands:
      [no] ipv6 rip <tag> enable
            Configures RIP routing on the interface.
            If you wish to run RIP on an unnumbered tunnel interface
            you must enable RIP routing on both the tunnel interface
            and on the physical interface the tunnel interface is using
            as the source of its IP address.

      [no] ipv6 rip <tag> default-information originate
            Originate the default route (::/0) and include in updates
            sent from this interface.

      [no] ipv6 rip <tag> default-information only
            Originate the default route (::/0).  Suppress sending any
            routes except the default route on this interface.

      [no] ipv6 rip <tag> summary-address <prefix>/<length>
            A means of compressing routing information.  If the first
            <length> bits of a route match the given prefix, the prefix
            will be advertised instead.  Multiple routes are thus replaced
            by a single route whose metric is the lowest metric of the
            multiple routes.  This command may be used multiple times.


      Router submode configuration commands:
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      in submode: [no] ipv6 router rip <process-name>

      [no] distance <distance>
            Set the administrative distance for this RIP process.
            The default value is 120.  If two RIP processes attempt
            to insert the same route into the same routing table,
            the one with the lower administrative distance will
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take precedence.

[no] distribute-list prefix-list <pfx-name> {in|out} [<interface>]
    Apply a simple access list to RIP routing updates received or
    sent on an interface. If no interface is specified, the access
    list will be applied to all interfaces.

exit
    Exit from IPv6 RIP configuration mode

[no] metric-offset <number>
    Normally a RIP metric is incremented by one before being entered
    in the routing table. This command changes that increment to a
    new value between 1 and 16.

[no] poison-reverse
    Perform poison reverse processing of updates, that is, when we
    advertise networks on interfaces from which we learned them,
    advertise an unreachable metric. Off by default. If both
    split horizon and poison reverse are enabled, only split-horizon
    processing will be done.

[no] port <udp-port> multicast-group <multicast-address>
    Configure the RIP routing process to use the specified UDP
    port and multicast address. If this command is not given, the
    standard port 521 and multicast address FF02::9 will be used.
    If two RIP processes are assigned the same UDP port, the second
    will not startup until the configuration conflict is resolved.
    Two RIP processes may use the same multicast address.

[no] redistribute {connected|static|bgp|rip} [<rp-specific>] [route-map <name>]
    Advertise static routes as if they were directly connected.
    This command should be used with caution because advertising
    routes that are not directly connected can cause routing
    loops if improperly used.

[no] split-horizon
    Perform split horizon processing of updates, that is, suppress
    advertising networks on interfaces from which we learned them.
    On by default.

[no] timers <update> <expire> <holddown> <garbage-collect>
    Configures RIP routing timers for the RIP process.
    Periodic updates are sent every <update> seconds.
    Networks not heard about in <expires> seconds are marked unreachable.
    Information about unreachable networks is ignored for a further
    <holddown> seconds. If you do not want hold-downs, use 0 seconds.
    An expired entry is deleted in <garbage-collect> seconds after
    either expiration or hold-down termination. The default values
    are
        timers 30 180 180 120

BGP:
    We are using the new multiprotocol BGP for configuring IPv6 BGP.
    All relevant commands accepting either prefixes or a neighbor
    address has been extended to accept a IPv6 address/prefix in

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the IPv6 address family.
See 'IOS CLI for BGP/MPLS VPN', ENG-29568 for detail on the
'address-family' command.


e.g:
[no] router bgp <AS>
    neighbor <ipv6address> <commands>
    address-family ipv6
    network <ipv6prefix>
    aggregate-address <ipv6prefix>
    address-family ipv4
    [...]


Route-map configuration commands
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[no] match ipv6 address <access/pfx-list>
[no] match ipv6 next-hop <access/pfx-list>
[no] match ipv6 route-source <access/pfx-list>
    Use the given access-list to match the address, next-hop and
    route-source fields of routes. The specific interpretation of
    those fields depends on the routing protocol.



Line configuration commands
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[no] ipv6 access-class <acl> {in|out}
    Filter connections based on an IPv6 access list.


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Debug commands:
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[un]debug ipv6 packet
    Enables IPv6 packet-level debugging.  Default setting is off.


[un]debug ipv6 icmp
    Enables ICMPv6 debugging, except Neighbor Discovery.
    Default setting is off.


[un]debug ipv6 nd
    Enables ICMPv6 Neighbor Discovery debugging.  Default setting is off.


[un]debug ipv6 routing
    Enables IPv6 routing table event activity. Default setting is off.


[un]debug ipv6 rip
    Enables RIP routing protocol debugging, such as when RIP
    packets are sent/received on an interface.  Default setting
    is off.  Use of this command on a busy network might seriously
    impact router performance.


[un]debug ipv6 rip <interface>
    Same as "debug ipv6 rip" except that packet input and output
    events are restricted to the specified interface.
    Default setting is off.  Use of this command on a busy network
    will seriously impact router performance.
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Clear commands:
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clear ipv6 neighbors
     Deletes all entries in the IPv6 ND cache.


clear ipv6 prefix-list [<name>] [<ipv6prefix>]


clear ipv6 route <ipv6addr-or-name> | *
     Clears the IPv6 routing table. If <ipv6addr-or-name> is specified,
     only a single route is deleted. When "*" is specified, the entire
     routing table is deleted.
     When "*" is specified, the per-destination MTU cache is also cleared.


clear ipv6 traffic
     Reset the counters in the "show ipv6 traffic" display.

Show commands:
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show ipv6 access-list
     Display the currently defined access lists.


show ipv6 interface [<interface>]
     Displays IPv6 interface related parameters and addresses.


show ipv6 mtu
     Displays the per-destination MTU cache.


show ipv6 neighbors [<ipv6addr-or-name> | <interface>]
     Displays neighbor adjacency entries from the IPv6 Neighbor Discovery
     (ND) table.  Includes the state of the adjacency entry, its
     lifetime, and the associated MAC and IPv6 addresses.  If an
     interface or an IPv6 address or an IPv6 name is specified,
     then only the related entries will be displayed.


show ipv6 prefix-list [summary|detail] [<name>]
show ipv6 prefix-list <name> seq <seq-num>
show ipv6 prefix-list <name> <ipv6prefix> [first-match | longer]
     Mimics the ip prefix-list show commands.


show ipv6 rip
     Display status of the various RIP processes.


show ipv6 route [connected | local | static] | [<prefix> | addr-or-name>]
     Displays the IPv6 routing table. When <prefix> or <addr-or-name> is
     supplied, only a single route is displayed. When <prefix> or
     <addr-or-name> is supplied, a longest match lookup is performed from
     the routing table. When one of the keywords "connected", "local", or
     "static" is supplied, only those type of routes are displayed.


show ipv6 route summary
     Displays number of routes per route source. Displays number of routes
     per prefix length.


show ipv6 routers
     Displays Router Advertisement (RA) information received from
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on-link routers. Routers advertising RA parameters differing
from those configured for the interface are flagged as "conflicting".

show ip sockets
Enhanced to display IPv6 related socket information in addition
to the previous IPv4 information.

show ipv6 traffic
Displays IPv6 related traffic statistics

show ipv6 tunnel
For each tunnel running IPv6 display the tunnel unit number, the
name of the dynamic routing protocol in use, the time of last
input, the number of packets input, and the description string as
set by the "description" interface subcommand.

Exec commands:
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traceroute [ipv6] <destination>
Traces the route for IPv6 packets between this node and the
destination address. Reports on the time to each hop and,
if the remote end responds, reports the identity of each hop.

ping [ipv6] <destination>
Sends ICMPv6 echo request packets to <destination>. <destination> can
be an IPv6 host name or address. In enable mode, you can be prompted
interactively for ping options.

telnet <hostname>|<ipv4addr>|<ipv6addr> [/ipv4 | /ipv6]
The switches /ipv4 and /ipv6 will force the use of the
appropriate network layer, when DNS resolves a hostname with both
IPv6 and IPv4 addresses. If no switches are specified, we will first try
IPv4, then IPv6 to make the connection.

TFTP file loading
All interactive commands that download or upload TFTP files now
accept IPv6 numeric addresses or host names.
For hostnames which returns both A and AAAA/A6 records,
we will first try the A record, if that doesn't succeed,
we will try the AAAA/A6 record(s).

DNS
The usual name -> address and address -> name lookups are supported.

Rommon commands
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b now accepts an IPv6 address.